The Big Boss on the Stand

Nearly All Day.

HE'S OUT FOR SPOILS.

Makes Some Frank Admissions

CARROLL HAS A BAD HOUR.

# ALGER RETURNS FROM CUBA

PAULITICALLY DESIES THE RUMOR THAT HE IN TO RESIGN.

Cuba. He Says, Is a Wonderful Country, with Great Possibilities for Development Not as Much Suffering There as He Experied to Sec.-What It Needs Most Is Bailroads The Army in Fine Condition Impressive Scenes in Porto Rico-The serretary Stops the Execution of a Nathe Who Had Cut the Throat of a New York Man for Stealing His Sweetheart.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Secretary Algor and party, which included Major George H. pkins, his military aide, and Mr. Victor Mason, his private secretary, returned to Vashington this afternoon. They arrived at or Menroe, Va., this morning from San Juan, 1000, and left for Washington im-All the members of the party were isolefited by the trip, and the Secretary looked very much improved. had a deep coat of tan, and he was stogether a much stronger man than when

In an interview with THE SUN reporter at his residence shortly after his return from a an to the President Secretary Alger talked in an interesting way about his trip. He was first asked by the reporter to make a definite statement in regard to the revival of the report that he was going to leave the Cabinet. the Secretary said:

As I have said on several other occasions when this same report has appeared in newspapers, I have no intention of leaving tablest I have never thought since March, two years ago, of re-Who are behind these constantly realed statements I do not know, nor have Lany idea as to the purpose of those who cause them to be published. They are pure fabrications from beginning to end. If it is sought by costant repetition to tire out the President and myself, the people at the bottom of this venient will find themselves very much mistaken. The President has never mentioned the subject of my leaving the Cabinet. These people cannot tire me out by that sort of thing. They do not know their man."

Concerning his trip through Cuba, the Secre-

tary said: "It was a very instructive and inselv interesting visit. With the exception of the Valley of the Nile, I never saw a country in which there were such great possibilities for development. It has been devastated for three rears, but the wonderful soil, which is its great wealth, has remarkable recuperative qualities. It is a country where a crop may be planted every day in the year. Already the crops are growing, and we did not see nearly so much suffering among the reconcentrado class as we expected. The people are beginning to set out their crops and already are showing the good effects of the improved condition of affairs. The United States Government has distributed an enormous amount of relief supplies, which are being constantly reduced, and in time will cease altogether, because the people will not need them. The greatest suffering that now prevails is among the women and children, whose husbands and fathers perished as a result of the inhuman reconcentrado system. On the day that we were at Matanzas the census of that provface was completed, and it was shown that in that province alone, there were 20,000 widows and orphans. The country did not have the appearance of devastation. This was due to wonderful recuperative qualities of the soil. At one place we saw a planter whose sugar crop, the first after three years of devas-

tation, had yielded 70 per cent. The commanding Generals of the several provinces down there are doing wonderful work. I believe that Gen. Wilson at Matanzas and Gen. Wood at Santiago know every nook antigranty of every town and hamlet in their respective departments. I cannot tell you the administrative features and other matters cornected with the government of the island. My principal purpose in calling together a Havanathe commanders of the several military departments was to ascertain from them and from Gen. Brooke, the commander of the livision of Cuba, their views as to the condition. the people of the island, and what was of the people of the island, and what was becessary, if anything, to better the existing state of affairs among the inhabitants. What his views are as a result of this conference and are with otherwise in a report to the President, and, therefore, I do not feel as difficulty to talk about them. As to the question of reasolidating some of the military departments, I left that to the discretion of tech. Brooke, who mentioned it to me in Pavana. I am not prepared to say what will be done in regard to the natter of church or municipal control of cemeteries. It is a question that embraces a great amount of detail and will require careful consideration to determine. What Cuba needs more than anything else What Cuba needs more than anything els What Cuba needs more than anything else are rairroads. There ought to be a good trunk fine from one end of the island to the other, with branch lines to various points. Such a back ron at living rates, will do much to develop the enormous resources of Cuba. By iving rates I mean this: The charge for carrying a ton of freight over a railroad in Cuba is 14 cents for each mile. In this country it is one-half cent. The passenger rate in Cuba is soven cents a mile; in this country it is two cents, of course, by charging these high prices, these Cuban railroads make an enormous profit on the amount of freight and the number of passengers they carry. ous profit on the amount of freight and the number of passengers they carry, at they lose the great volume of trade which and come to them at lower rates, and which the end, with those lower rates, would be ore profitable. Then there are no terminal ridities. All goods brought by railroads to aports in the island must be lightered, understand that lightering was one the main perquisites under Spanish de, and in consequence it was found more rofitable by those who had the benefit of this oft not to construct wharves where vessels

of the main perquisites under Spanish raie, and in consequence it was found more profitable by those who had the benefit of this work not to construct wharves where vessels roud be loaded directly from the railroad cars or discharge their cargoes at the places where there were immediate railroad facilities.

I do not feel at liberty to say much about the question of the proper government for cuts, but I will say that I am inclined to think that in the course of time the military force there can be greatly reduced. It is an enervating climate, and there are a great many people that do not want to work. A large number of them would rather be solders, because it would relieve them of dependence on themselves, but I believe that, after the people have work enough to keep all the want to work employed, a very good condition of affairs will be found there, so far as law and order are concerned. It is not within the power of the executive government to change the present military authority. That matter must be disposed of by Congress. Gen. Brooke has been authorized to enlist a tattation of natives to see if he can make soldiers out of them, but I do not know how the experiment will turn out. It seems to me that the tubans make better policemen than unterly military men. As policemen they have not kept away from their homes all the time, and they naturally prefer to live with their families. The native police force in lax and sevidently composed of a good set of the I mite and they naturally prefer to live with their families. The native police force in the remainst sevidently composed of a good set of the families. The native bodies force in the account of the manner in which they were reterming their duty.

The condition of the I nited States troops in the account of the military heads was sucamped to the military heads and the men were a general many seated in a splendid place, and the men were in a cribic place and told me, it are the same in the tension in the world. There were thirty men is calculated an anolyth

hospitals in the island, but I was told that they were quite as finely maintained as those that I did see at Havana, Matanzas and Santiago.

"While in Havana I met Gen. Gomez. He "While in Havana I met Gen. Gomez. He was very frank in conversing on every subject that was brought up and expressed himself freely and without reserve as far as I was able to discover. I gathered from what he said that he was in favor of the Cubans governing themselves, but was well satisfied to allow the present military government of the United States to continue until the right time arrived for changing it to a native civil government.

ment of the United States to continue until the right time arrived for changing it to a native eivil government.

I saw a great many interesting things in Porto Rice. The island is a succession of hills and mountains, and I confess that if I were to go there to farm I should be discouraged. But the Porto Ricans appeared to get along very well in their crop raising on the mountain slopes. Coffee growing is the principal industry. Along the sides of the great military road across the island is a thick vegetable growth as high as a two-story house, and in the shade of this much coffee is grown. As to the statements of Gen. Roy Stone, in an interview, that there is starvation in Porto Rice, because the people, having gathered their coffee crops, can obtain no work. I can only say that I did not see any evidence of this distressing condition. It has been said that because Spain is no longer the great market for Porto Rican coffee, the great bulk of the product is not now marketable. But, if the people exannot sell their principal products, they certainly can use that and other productions of the soil as food.

"That military road is a wonderful thing. It is a magnificent highway, and the environt."

sell their principal products, they certainly can use that and other productions of the soil as food.

"That military road is a wonderful thing. It is a magnificent highway, and the engineering skill that was required in its construction through the mountain ranges which abound in Porto Rico was of a high character. I crossed from one end of the island to the other over this road, part of the way in a carriage and the rest in army wagons. At every place we were warmly greeted by the people. The Alcaldes and other civil officials would meet us a mile or two outside of the towns, and welcome us there. At one town I saw a very impressive sight. As we approached, when about two miles from the place, I saw the road was thickly lined with beople. A great crowd of men and women were congregated in the highway and some of them held across the road a big American flag as large as a garrison standard, as if to block our progress. I alighted from my carriage, and as I did so all the people dropped on their knees. "What does this mean?" I asked the interpreter, and I was told that this was the place—I forget its name—where a young Porto Rigan had cut the throat of a Forty-seventh New York man who had stolen his sweetheart from him. The native had been sentenced to be shot. This was the old father of the condemed man, and tears were streaming down then their spokesman came forward and exception, which was to occur in a few hours, and all those people had come out to be seech the Secretary of War to commute the sentence to life imprisonment. In the crowd was the old father of the condemed man, and tears were streaming down then their spokesman came forward and exceeding the mount of the executed that day. I said that I would have Gen. Henry grant a respite, and would secure a statement of all the circumstances in the case to lay before the President on my retarn to them they burst forth into a joyous song and glad cries, and accompanied us the rest of the way to the town.

"That was the most impressive sight that I way to th

Washington. When this was interpreted to them they burst forth into a joyous song and glad cries, and accompanied us the rest of the way to the town.

"That was the most impressive sight that I saw in Forte Rico with one exception. The exception was at San Juan, where five hundred school children gathered to greet our party. They were all drossed in white, decorated with bright ribbons and held American flags in their hands. As we drove up they waved their flags and sang the "Star Spangled Banner" and "America" in Spanish. I made them a little speech in which I told them that at one time there was a great civil war in America, in which tens of thousands of men were engaged, but now the men who had fought against each other were friends and united in honoring the flag which the school children had waved. With me at the time was Col. Hemphill of Atlanta, who accompanied me on my trip across the island. I told the children and the men and women who were there that one of the men who had fought in that great war against the side which I was on was beside me. Col. Hemphill is a very cloquent man. He asked for one of the flags, and holding it in his hand said that once he had fought against that flag, but now the people who had been with him in that conflict were united in its support and would flight in its defence against any nation that attempted to haul it down. They understood what he meant and his speech was greeted with great cheering.

"The Porto Ricans have never had a war with Spain. They are a peaceable people, and we need not keep many soldiers there. I saw some of the natives who are enlisted in the battalion which Gen. Henry has organized. They were a fine looking set, and I was very much impressed with their appearance and soldierly bearing."

# His Cross-Examination Brings Out Interest-

ing Family Statistics. Richard H. Marcy, an Apache Indian, who is now employed in the Street Cleaning Department, was called as a witness yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. where Charles Kreagh, a negro, was on trial for killing his common-law wife, Ella King He said he had adopted his present name after leaving the service of the United States Government as a scout during the Indian wars. He said that he lived in the house in which the murder was committed on East Seventy-seventh street, and saw the defendunt. Kreagh, throw a lamp at the woman, the lamp breaking upon her head. He also saw the defendant throw a second lamp, which was lighted, which set the woman's clothing afire. burning her to death.

Lawyer Stephen J. O'Hare, counsel for

Kreagh, cross-examined the witness. "Are you a married man?" he inquired.

"Married!" exclaimed the witness.

"Married!" exclaimed the witness. "Married! Well, I was married five times. The last wife I married was only 15 years old when I married her."

Q.—Then I presume you are a widower? A.—No, sir. The first four women I married died. The fifth one, that was my young wife, eloped with a yellow pie baker.

Q.—What do you mean by a yellow pie baker?

A.—A yellow-colored negro. You know my wives were all negroes.

"Have you any children living?" inquired Assistant District Attorney Schwarzkopf.

The Indian smiled and twisted his head, locking about the court room. Then he glanced at Judge Fitzgerald and, seeing that the Judge wasted him to answer the question, said: "Well, I have eight sons in the army."

"Quite a number," remarked Mr. McIntyre.
"I sunpose that is all."

"No," replied the Indian. "I have six sons in the navy and then I have some grown-up daughters and some more sons."

"That's onough," interrupted Mr. Schwarz-

"That's enough." interrupted Mr. Schwarzkopf.
"I'm aware of that fact," remarked the witness.

The trial will be continued on Monday.

# FOOTBALL PLAYER IN A RUNAWAY.

Quarter Back Ely of Yale Advised Miss Bradley to Jump, and She Did. New Haven, April 14. - Morris U. Ely, who played quarter back on the Yale University football team last year, and Miss Mabel Bradley, youngest daughter of Gen. Edward I Bradley of this city, were in a runaway accident to-day in which the Yale man displayed the same kind of nerve for which he was noted

the same kind of nerve for which he was noted in his work on the gridiron.

The horse shied at a piece of paper and ran away. Ely was unable to control the animal itealizing the peril of remaining in the carriage. Ely advised Miss Bradies to dron from the rear of the carriage when he, by tremendous exertion, managed to check the runaway's seed temporarily. She followed his advice, but broke her wrist in the fall. Ely remained in the carriage until it was dashed against a tree. He was thrown out and was bruised about the shoulders and arms.

# STILL AFTER THE ELEVATED

### Dr. Feeney of the Health Board Has Been Examining Pillars.

Dr. M. B. Feeney, Chief Sanitary Superinendent, made an examination of the foundaions of the Sixth and Ninth avenue elevated oad at Battery Park and Greenwich street yesterday. Mr. Feeney could not be found last night, but he is reported to have said that he found pillars along Greenwich street in bad shape, and the metal base shoes of two rillars were cracked. He is alleged to have affirmed that he will make a report to the Health Board that it is dangerous to travel over the road until these faults are repaired.

"The Stolen Story ther Newspaper Steries," by Jesse Lynch Wil-, is now on sale everywhere. Price a deliar and now. Charles Scribper's Spac. Publishers.—469.

ENGLAND ASSENTS TO UNANIMITY RULE OF THE COMMISSION.

Germany Agrees That the Instructions to the Commission May Include an Inquiry Into the Acts of German Officials in Apia The Commission May Sail on April 25.

WASHINGTON, April 14.-The negotiations etween the United States, Germany and Great Britain concerning Samoan affairs have resulted in an agreement which will insure the departure of the three Commissioners from San Francisco on the United States auxiliary cruiser Badger on April 25, provided the changes to be made in that vessel can be completed by that time. Great Britain made the agreement possible by consenting that all decisions of the commission should be determined by a unanimous vote, and not, as Great Britain declared, by a majority vote. This concession of the British Government paved the way to an agreement as to the character of the joint instructions to the commission. The instructions have been completed and there is now nothing to prevent the Commissioners

from going to Samos as soon as practicable. Germany was the first to propose that the commission should act by unanimous consent only. To the principle of this suggestion the United States assented, holding that it was specifically provided in the Berlin treaty of 1880 that no modification of the treaty should he made without the consent of all three protectorate powers. Great Britain refused to concur in this view, contending that it would not be possible to reach any satisfactory adjustment of the existing difficulties if the unanimity rule prevailed. She therefore maintained that a majority of the Commissioners should determine the course of the commission in all matters. When the negotically amounted to a deadlock, the United States withdrew from active participation in the controversy, on the ground that the settlement of the unanimity or majority question ment, which would abide by whatever decision was reached by the two contending powers.

The United States were deeply interested. however, in the adjustment of questions concerning the character of the instructions to the commission. With Great Britain this ountry maintained that the present troubles in Samoa were caused by the unlawful and inendiary actions of the German Consul-General. Herr Rose, and the German President of the Municipal Council, Dr. Raffel. It was therefore insisted by Eagland and the United Nates that the inquiry and report of the commission should embrace the doings of these two German of clais. The German Gothese two German of the Mataafa party by Admiral Kautz and British and American naval and consular officers, and Germany therefore proposed that the commission be instructed to restore the provisional Government and to cover in its investigation of the provisional Government by German of G

### FRENCH FIEWS OF SAMOA. The Figure Blames Germany, the Patric

### Says England Is at Fault. Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN.

Panis. April 14.-The Figure says there is ound for establishing clearly the responsi bility of Germany for the latest Samoan inci-

The Gaulois publishes a report of an interiew with a diplomatist, who declares that the precipitate and aggressive conduct of German Consul Rose has resulted in the outbreak of fresh hostilities in Samoa,

The Patric savathat if there is war England will be wholly responsible, especially in view of Mr. Chamberlain's policy of colonial expansion. After:Fashoda, Samoa is the las feather, and Germany cannot be held blame able. England's object clearly is to bring about a commercial rupture between fier many and America and England. England, the Patrie says, thought that she could do as she liked, but the tierman Emperor guessed her intentions. England, the paper says in

requiring the news facilities of a trustworthy marning publication, together with a corresponding clientage, have designated Tax Sux their official News and Advertising medium. There is printed each day a complete summary of Real Estate transactions, to gether with a list of Real Estate Auction Sales to coour.—Adv.

GERMANY'S POSITION IN SAMOA

War Would Be Villainous, Says Von Buclow but German Honor Will Be Guarded. Species Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, April 14.-In the Reichstag to-day Herr Lehr interpellated the Government respecting the events in Samoa and declared that England was chiefly responsible for the situation there. He proposed the adoption of economic measures against the United States and recommended an augmentation of the

Herr von Buelow, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said in reply: "I have declared already in the Committee on the Budget that we will maintain the situation created in Samon by the Berlin treaty and will maintain German

"We have nothing to say against a distribu tion of the islands," continued Herr von Buelow, "but so long as the Samoa treaty exists all three of the powers must fulfil it loyally. We have declared to the Governments in London and Washington that we consider illegal all decisions not arising from the unanimity of the three Consuls. America first and England afterward admitted this. Germany does not approve the action of the British and American warships, but it is impossible to pronounce definite judgment upon the events until reliable reports arrive.

Herr von Buelow declared that he did not believe the reports of the Falke-Kautz incl dent. Commenting upon the possibility of a conflict of the three powers over these insignificant islands he declared that national honor ompelled Germany to maintain her rights. Mataala was recognized by the three Consuls. How, he asked, could he be dethroned except by another unanimous decision?

We are not yet in possession of sufficient details to enable us to express an opinion upon the latest events, but we'do not accept the tatement that Admiral Kautz was insulted by the German commander.

"We have informed the British Government that we expect the German planter who is under arrest, and whom we consider in secent. will suffer no injury. We proposed to the United States the appointment of a Samoan ommission and afterward to England, which accepted our proposal. The British Ambassader in Berlin officially declared that England accepted all of the German proposals concerning a Samoan commission.

Herr von Buelow read the instructions to the commission, which provide that all decisions to be operative must be unanimous. He honed that the commission would arrange matters to the satisfaction of the three powers.

"It would be almost villainous," he declared. to "makejwar on account of Samoa, but we have in the Samoan treaty rights the maintenance of which Germany considers due to her national honor and we shall never allow those rights to be violated."

Herr von Buelow's speech was greeted with great applause by the whole Chamber. The British and American Ambassadors were presont at its delivery.

Continuing, Herr von Buelow said: "Nothing is known by us concerning a conflict between the American Admiral and the commander of the Falke. I agree with the Secretary of State of the Imperial Navy that the report is entirely unfounded. I am convinced that the conduct, sense of honor, tact and self-control of our naval officers, like the discipline of our men, were beyond all praise. In regard to the person arrested, the German referred to was evidently the director of a plantation at Vallele, Herr Hufaegel. We immediately called the serious attention of the British Government to the matter and expressed our confident expectation that no harm would come to our countryman if, as we certainly believe, he

was innocent. "The commission will take over the Provisional Government and exercise the highest

Herr Richter, Radical; Dr. Lieber, Clerical; Prince Herbert Bismarck, Conservative, and Herr Liebknecht, Socialist, also spoke, all agreeing that it would be inopportuge to c finue discussion of the matter at the present stage.

The Cologne Gazette praises the American Government for using its most strenuous efforts to bring back to their normal friendly course the strained relations between the United States and Germany and for the ami cable overtures it has made in the whole Samoan affair, and in the matter of the contention between Germany and England.

### BLAMES US FOR SAMOAN TROUBLE. German Secretary in Paris Says We Are

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Paris. April 14.-Le Soir publishes what i alleges is an interview with Herr von Bulowschlatau, First Secretary of the German Emassy in Paris, in which he attributes the ntire responsibility for the Samoan trouble to the Americans.

Their victories over Spain, he says, have made them believe themselves a first-class military nation. Intoxicated with their sucess they have continued to utter wareries. and their newspapers have, of course, pub lished violent articles. They altogether seem to be more agitated and more excited over the matter than anybody else.

# GERMAN PRISONER ON THE FALKE.

Planter Who Incited the Native Attack Turned Over to the German Warship. Apecial Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, April 14.-The Hamburg Correspon of announces that the German planter who was arrested in Samoa charged with inciting the Matsafans to fight and taken on board the British cruiser Tauranga has been trans-

Huffnagel, said to be the German arrested at Apia, is the same individual who rescued many fermans at the time they were ambushed by the Mataafans in 1888,

# MR. CROKER'S GAS COMMITTEE.

### It Will Go to Albany on Tuesday to Advo cate Municipal Ownership.

Richard Croker's special committee twenty-five members of the General Commit-tee of Tammany Hall, appointed to urge the State legislators to adopt Mr. Croker's bills permitting the city government to enter the of manufacturing and selling gas, held a meeting yesterday at Tammany gas, held a meeting yesterday at Tammany Hall, and decided to go to Albany on Tuesday morning. A special car will be hitched to the train leaving Grand Central Station at \$8.45 o clock, and it is expected that the entire twenty-five will journey to the carital. A subcommittee of five members, of which ex-Judge George M. Van Heesen is the Chairman, has been appointed to draw upan argument setting forth the beauties of Mr. Croker's gas scheme. This sub-committee will report to the committee of twenty-five ou Monday evening after the meeting of the Tammany Society.

Young Richard Croker's Latest Investment Richard Croker, Jr., has accepted the Viceresidency of the International Automobile and Vehicle Tire Company, which has purchased the plant of L. ( Chase & Co. of Boston and Cheisea, Mass. The International Automobile and Vehicle Tire tompany has also bought the Newton Rubber Works, at Newton, Upper Falls, Mass., and the right to manufacture tires which can be used on the heavy vehicles manufactured by the Auto-Truck Company. There is no truth, it was said at the Democratic Club last night, in the report published by the Associated Press this week that Richard Croker, Sr., has bought an interest in the Rubber Tire Company of Springfield, O. and Vehicle Tire Company, which has pur-People's Telephone Company Incorporated

Poland Spring Water Sold recommended for its purity and medicinal qualities. "Po'and," 3 Park place. - Ade.

# READY FOR THE RALEIGH.

SHE'LL HAVE A GREAT RECEPTION WHEN SHE ARRIVES TO-DAY.

verybody Anxious to Welcome the Cruises That Fired the First Shot in Manila Bay Mayor's Office Jammed with People Lager to Cheer Her-Plans for the Parade.

All preparations for a rousing welcome to the ruiser Raleigh when she arrives in this port o-day were completed yesterday. It is exsected that hundreds of craft of all kinds will be on hand when she drops anchor off Tompkinsville, and it is safe to say that the volume of sound produced by their steam whistles and other noise creating instruments will be almost as great as the din of the battle of Manila Bay in which the Raieigh took so conspicuous

Owing to the fact that the cruiser canno possibly get here until the afternoon, the municipal boats Glen and Glen Island will not leave the foot of Cortlandt street for Tompkinsville until 1 o'clock. At that hour they will proceed down the bay, with bands playing and flags floating. As soon as the Raleigh drops anchor the Mayor and a special committee will board her. After the Mayor has delivered his speech of welcome and extended the freedom of the city to the officers and crew, the marine parade will begin in earnest. Six police oats will lead, and then will come the Gler and Glen Island, followed by the Raleigh, the gunboats Sandoval and Alvarado and the steamer Pathilloder with five boats on eithe ide. The second division will consist of small vessels manned by marines and the naval militia. Following them will be boats of all

wessels manned by marines and the naval militia. Following them will be boats of all sizes and kinds. The navy yard tug Wompatuck has been placed at the disposal of the naval reserves for the parade. The First Naval Battalion will assemble on board the New Hampshire at noon. The Second Battalion will form at its armory before that time in order to join the First Battalion at noon.

President Clausen of the Park Board has dinected that Riverside IPark shall be thrown open to the public, intending to allow the people to use, wherever possible, the park, outside of the parks and drive, to witness the parade. It is necessary, however, on account of the improvements under way there, that the park between Seventy-second and Seventy-ninth streets ahould be excepted from this order. Only the walks are to be used by the crowd within those boundaries. It is also requested that the embankment between the railing and the railroad tracks from 122d street north shall be kept free from the crowd, as the slope has been newly planted and can be easily damaged. At the request of the Reception Committee permission has been given by the Park Department to the First and Second Batteries to fire anilities to the Raleigh at or near Seventy-second, Seventy-ninth and Ninety-sixth streets and Grant's Tomb.

Gen. Butterfield received a letter from Goy. Roosevelt yesterday saying that he would be present at the celebration. Goy. Wolcott, of Massachusetts, has also signified his intention to the present, as has Assistant Secretary Allen, of the navy.

Massachusetts, has also signified his intention to be present, as has assistant Secretary Allen, of the navy.

The cagerness of the citizens of New York to see the Raleigh at close range is almost beyond precedent. All day yesterlay the Mayor's office was jammed with people seeking tickets for the Glen and Glen Island. The 700 members of the Citizens Committee were taken care of first. Afterward there was a scramble by the crowd. Private Secretary Downes put in one of the busiest days of his life. He was in charge of the distribution, and the crowd of applicants gave him no rest from 9 o'clock in the morning until nightfall.

The police arrangements for the parade include the guarding of the river front from the Rattery to Grant's Tomb. Inspector Cross will be in charge from the Battery to Canal street, Inspector Harley to Seventy-second street, Inspector Harley to Seventy-second street, and Acting Inspector Kane to the Tomb. Capt. Allaire will command 150 men at the pler. Chief Devery will be in the police boat Patrol, and Inspector Brooks will command the fireboats Zophar Mills and Van Weck. On each of the five tugs that have been hird to accompany the Patrol there will be a Sergeant and ten policemen. Six launches will patrol the river front, each covering a beat about a mile in length.

# "MRS. LYLE OF COLUMBUS" DROWNED

Missing from the Hotel St. Denis and Her Body Found in Spnyten Duyvil Creek Two laborers at work in the New York Cen-

tral Railroad vards at Spuvten Duyvil, unloading lumber from a freight car, saw the body of woman in the Spuyten Duyvil Creek vester. day and had it removed to the Kingspridge station. The body was that of a woman about 35 years old, 5 feet 5 inches tall and weighing about 130 pounds. She had a thin face, prom inent nose, dark brown hair and hazel eyes She wore a dark brown skirt, a plaid waist. gold wedding ring, gold-rimmed eveglasses a gold comb, gold and pearl cuff buttons and a black belt with gold buckles. In her pocke was a key numbered 317 from the Hotel St

was a key numbered 317 from the Hotel St. Denis.

At the hotel the clerk said that Mrs. A. B. Lyle of Columbus, O., registered at the hotel on Sunday night and was assigned to room 317. She had not been seen at the hotel all day and the key of her toom was missing. Mrs. Lyle, the clerk said, had kept to her room and had had no callers.

The police believe that the woman committed suicide at some point down stream and that her body was carried up to Spuyten Duyvil by the tide.

# RESULT OF A BOY'S RUDE PLAY.

# He Struck Edna Morrow Twenty-two Time

on Her Arm on Her Birthday. ELIZABETH, April 14.-Edna Morrow, an 11year-old daughter of Samuel T. Morrow, a prominent jeweller, is in a critical condition as the result of injuries received from a class mate in Public School 1. Her life is despaired The incident to which her injury is at tributed happened on March 17, the anniver-eary of her birth. A boy member of her class struck her twenty-two times on her arms. The blows were given in play because; it was her birthday, and were not intended to be se-vere. The eleven extra raps were given for

her birthday, and were his intended to see yere. The eleven extra raps were given for "good measure."

No bad effects were experienced until the following Monday, when the girl's arm became numb. Blood polsoning followed, and although ever since under medical treatment she has grown worse and she now has only intervals of consciousness. The boy who is accused is much grieved by the result of his playful act.

# REWARDED FOR A BRAVE RESCUE

A Gold Watch Presented to Fireman Hann ley by a French Society.

Engine House 10 was well filled by the friends of the company last night when F Schmalz, on behalf of the French Actors' So ciety, presented to Fireman Michael F. Hann cletz, presented to Fireman Michael F. Hann-ley a gold watch as a reward for his brave res-cue of Dr. Sauvelle last February from the third story of the burning house at 227 West Twenty-seventh street. Hannley carried down the doctor, who was unconscious at the time, on a scaling ladder. The company turned out for the visitors.

Man and Two Horses Burned to Death. A man and two horses were burned to death last night in a little stable on West Sixtyseventh street. Several men in a saloon nearb heard shouts for help coming from a story and a half shanty on a lot near West End avenue They ran there and found the place on Are They were unable to break in the door. When the fire engines arrived the door was opened with an axe and the firemen carried the man

with an axe and the hremen carried the man's body to the street.

The shanty was used as a stable by Jacob Hahn of 1220 West Sixty-seventh street and Charles Weizel of 248 West Sixty-seventh street. There were nine horses in the place, but seven of these were saved. The dead man was identified as William Marsham, 10 years old, and homeless. For a week he had been sleeping in the stable, as he had been helping the stableman.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 14.-A charter was granted here to-day to the People's Tele phone Company of New York city. . The capital subscribed is \$2,000, which may be in-creased to \$5,000,000. The shareholders are A. Wifford Hall, George Fruck, Ocear F. Shaw, Buanc P. Cobb, and Frank W. Hubby, Jr., all of New York city.

### CROKER ON THE PROCEEDINGS.

AFTER CROKER Says the Committee Wants to Prohibit Him and His Sons from Making a Living.

Mr. Croker was asked last night whether he had enjoyed the day's experience.
"I understand that they are going to go at me again to-merrow," he said. "I was sub-prenaed this afternoon to appear before the committee at 10 o clock to-morrow morning. It seems to me from what I have heard and seen of this investigation that the investigating committee wants to prohibit my sons and myself from going into any business. They don't even want to give us an opportunity to

### W. K. VANDERBILT, JR.'8, \$2,000 DOG

### a Waldorf-Astoria Porter and Was Promptly Sentenced to Death.

A large St. Bernard dog, for which W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., paid \$2,000 on Thursday and which was to have been shipped to Newport to-day, broke its chain yesterday in th baggage room of the Waldorf-Astoria, where it was fastened temporarily, and bit Patrick Traynor of 151 East Thirtysecond street, a porter, in the arm Several other porters chained the dog up again after a scuffle. Traynor was hustled into a cab by Mr. Vanderbilt and taken to Bellevue Hospital, where the wound was dressed. He afterward went home. Mr. Vanderbilt gave Traynor a \$50 bill and promised to defray any expense to which the injury might put him. On returning to the hotel Mr. Vanderbilt sent the dog to the S. P. C. A. headquarters to be chloroformed.

### GOLD MINES NEAR SANTIAGO.

Old Indian Workings Located in the Holguin District by Americans.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 14.-It is announced that several parties of mining prospectors from the western part of the United States have ocated six gold mines in the Holguin district. These mines are old indian workings and are believed to be very rich. During the past month many prospectors have arrived here from the United States and are scouring the remote portions of the province for minerals. Official notice was given to-day of the location of two copper mines in the Cobre district.

### UTICA'S MAYOR IN CONTEMPT.

Ordered by the Court to Sign a Garbage Contract or Go to Juil. UTICA, April 14.—In court at Syracuse this morning an order was entered directing Mayor

Kinney of this city to sign a garbage contract made by the Common Council of Utica with Henry Stappenbeck for the reduction of garheary Stappenbeck for the reduction of gar-bage and offal. Heretofore the stuff has been buried near the city limits. The Mayor re-fused to sign even after ordered by the court to do so. This morning Judge Wright found him guilty of contempt, and ordered him to sign by noon on Monday or go to jail and remain until he does sign. The order meets with the approval of citizens, who have been trying to secure relief from the old and unsanitary method.

### BROOKLYN TRANSIT GETTING ALL. Taking In De Kalb Avenue and Coney Isl-

and and Brooklyn Lines. The Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad is the only surface or elevated road in Brooklyn Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. It is said that the negotiations for its purchase by the latter, which were suspended some months ago, have been renewed and are likely to be successful. It is said that the only question now involved is the price to be agreed upon. The road has fifty miles of double track and an independent line to Coney Island. Its De Kalb ayenue line is one of the most profitable in the country.

# NO BRIDE FOR BAVERICK

#### Long Island City Victim of a Matrimonial Correspondence Agency.

HAMILTON, O., April 14.-Stephen Bayerick, 27, of Long Island City, N. rested last night as a suspicious person. He came from New York to marry Miss Anna Brummick of Elmwood Place, a Cincinnati suburb, whom he knew through a matrimonial correspondence agency. but when he arrived the girl's brother told him that the correspondence was all a loke and re-fused to admit him into the house. Baverick did not quite appreciate the pleasantry. As he verified his story with a number of affectionate letters from Miss Brummick, the police let

### PASSENGERS FEARED HE'D SHOOT. Carroll Held Up a Whole Elevated Car with

a Pistol That Wasn't Loaded. Thomas J. Carroll of 272 West 117th street began to polish up a large revolver as he rode uptown on an elevated train from Sixty-sixth street and Columbus avenue last night. The women in the car advanced hastily to the car in front. This angered Carroll, and he walked up and down the car threatening to shoot the next person who moved. The guard ran forward and had an alarm whistle blown by the engine, and at Ninety-third street Carroll was arrosted. It was found that the revolver was not loaded.

# MR. TROWBRIDGE'S MILLION.

### Reported Profits on the Sale of a Block of Shares of Parrot Mining Stock.

New Haven, April 14.-It was announced today that Rutherford B. Trowbridge had made about \$1,000,000 in cash by a transaction in about \$1,000,000 in cash by a transaction in Parrot mining stock. He controlled about 20,000 shares, some of which he bought at \$10 or thereabouts several years ago, and the larger part of which came to his wife as a gift from her father. Franklin Farrell of Ausonia. Conn. All this stock has been sold through a Boston house at from \$45 to \$55 a share.

# SHOT HIMSELF TWICE.

### Duncan Had Called at His Sweetheart's Home and Demanded Her Hand.

ELIZABETH, April 14 .- A young man named Duncan, who had been paying attention to Miss Lulu Jones, a teacher in Public School 5 called at the home of her mother, 146 East Jersey street, to-night, and asked that the young woman marry him. His proposal was rejected and he drew a revolver. Miss Jones escaped, but Duncan shot himself twice. He was wounded in the head and hand, but he will probably recover.

Mrs. Andrews's Will Like Her Husband's. The will of Mrs. Margaret M. St. John An. wife of Wallace C. Andrews, of whom were burned to death in their of whom a week ago, was flied for bate yesterday. She leaves all her est her husband if he survive her. If he die the will provides, all her estate isto be dis her husband if he survive her. If he died the will provides, all her estate is to be dis-of according to the provisions in his which is appended to her own.

# Wisconsin Thanks to Miss Gould.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 14.-In the Legislature at Madison to-day, Senator Knudson pro-Assembly, thanking Miss Helen Gould of New York for the aid she rendered the sick of the Second and the Third Wissonsin Volunteess who returned from Forte Rico last September and October. To-morrow the resolution will be passed by both houses.

### An Assassin Following Kang Yu Wei? SEATTLE, Wash., April 14.-Chinese friendly the reform movement in China telegraphed

to-day to influential Vancouver Chinamen to look out for a highbinder who had gone to Vancouver with the intention of assassinating Kang Yu Wei, the great reformer. He would kill Rang in hope of being rewarded by the Dowager Empress, who sent assassins after birn to Japan.

Real Estate in and About New York City.

To morrow's Brooklyn Pagle, frice 3 cents, will contain a vast amount of valuable information about city and suburban real easte, where and how to live, rapid transit problems, maps, cic.—Adv.

to Mazet Committee.

# Almost Collapses Under Mr. Moss's

Questioning.

Mr. Croker Testified with Apparent Candon Concerning His Real Estate Businesstices Plays an Important Part in It, and He Says This Is as It Should Be-He Also Attempts to Justify the Appointment of Tammany Men to All the Municipal Offices-" To the Victors Belong the Spoils," "Deputy." Not So Successful a Witness as His Chief-He Refuses to Tell What Are His Present Means of Support, or What His Connection with Certain Companies-He Becomes Badly Mixed Up and Shows Painful Embarrassment.

Richard Croker was the star witness before the Mazet Committee yesterday. The an-nouncement that he had been subported and would testify yesterday morning was sufficient to attract such a crowd as, it is safe to say, never before attended a session of an investigating committee in New York. The room of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, at 203 Broadway, was packed so full that standing room was at a premium. In fact, the majority f those present stood up.

Mr. Croker did not appear as a voluntary witness. After it had been stated on Monday by Dr. O'Sullivan, the representative of the city departments at the investigation, that Mr. Croker would be glad to appear before the com-mittee at any time on or before April 18, when he will sail for Europe, Mr. Croker repudiated that statement, said Dr. O'Sullivan had no authority to speak for him, and added that he would not appear before the committee unless subpernaed. He said he had something else to do than chase around after investigating committees. This statement on the part of the Tammany leader practically compelled the committee to subposna him. Had a subposna said that the committee did not greatly desire his testimony, and every Democrat in town would have immediately and vigorously declared that the investigators did not dare sub-

#### poena Mr. Croker. CROKER ON HAND PARLY

The de facto ruler of New York was on hand some time before he was wanted. He arrived at the meeting place of the committee a few minutes after 10 o'clock, accompanied by Dr Sullivan. He wore a carefully froned silk hat, a sack overcoat, standing collar and black Ascot tie, a black frock coat and walstcoat, and black trousers, with a fine blue stripe, the exact pattern of those worn by his nephew. young Mr. McCann, who testifled at the first session of the committee, a week ago to-day. While Mr. Croker was waiting to be called he chatted with Dr. O'Sullivan and seemed thoroughly contented with life as he found it. He did not appear to notice that the eve of nearly every one in the room were turned toward him, and maybe he did not notice that in the back of the room there were several rows of his loyal and devoted followers in Tam-many Hall. On the witness stand Mr. Croker was quite at his ease, and seemed rather to en-joy the situation. He did not get angry, he did not get excited, he answered all questions that were put to him in the most frank and open manner, and, in short, made an excellent witness for himself and for the political organization of which he is the head and front. A verbatim report of his testimony was printed in

the Evenino Sun yesterday. It is possible that the Tammany leader got more fun out of his examination than did Mr. Moss, who questioned him. Mr. Croker showed himself to be almost as clever in dealing with his investigators as he is in playing politics. He would admit that certain things were true which less clever men, like Mr. Croker's Chief of Police for instance, would deny point blank or have a bad memory of. He upheld the practices of Tammany Hall, so far as he was questioned about them, and frankly stated that he believed when Tammany was in power that, other things being equal, all the offices should be held by members of the Tammany Society. That's what the people voted our ticket for, aid Mr. Croker at one time during his examination, "and I believe that to the party in power belong the spoils. So long as we can offer just as good men for office as any other party, and we are in power. I believe we should have all the offices we can get, and we are go ing to get just as many as we can."

### SLIGHTLY BUFFLED. Once and once only did Mr. Croker lose that

spirit of imperturbability which has stood him in such good stead as a fender between what he knows and the inquiries of those who ould like to find it out. That was when Mr. Moss made reference to his having been a poor man On this the Tammany leader broke out! rather incoherently, declaring that he he did know was that his questioner had been turned out of the Police Board, since when the Police Department had been better than ever before. Instantly dropping the line on which he had started, the lawyer attacked Mr. Croker on his own ground, and before the latter knew whither he was being led, secured from him an indorsement of Chief Devery's police administration. Then he demanded that the witness declare himselfand his organization completely satisfied with Devery's record as Chief, but this was allittle too much and Mr. Croker had to shift his ground and rather haltingly fall back upon the assertion that the official who receives "reports" at I o'clock A. M. on a Tenderloin street corner had done well "under the circumstances."